

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME XVIII.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1899.

NUMBER 202.

MORE LINES EFFECTED.

Strike on Street Car Spreads to New York Service.

VIOLENCE IS EXHIBITED.

Dynamite Used to Blow Up a Portion of Brooklyn Elevated.

NUMEROUS STRIKERS ARRESTED

They Are Thrown In Jail and Held For Conspiracy Till Meeting of the Grand Jury—Attempt to Rip Up the Tracks Fails.

New York, July 19.—Without authority from the labor organization, of which they are a part, motormen on the underground electric lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway company, have precipitated a strike in Manhattan.

The strikers have already gained many recruits and the lines of the company have been considerably embarrassed. No attempt has been made to tie up the Broadway cable line and its various branches.

The Second avenue line is affected most by the movement of the men. The Sixth avenue line was made to feel its effects and the men are trying to tie up the Eighth avenue, Madison avenue and Antwerp, and Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixteenth street lines.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway company declares there is no strike and defies anybody to tie up the company's lines.

Practically all of the police in Manhattan borough are now on duty. The night shifts were held when they returned from their posts and most of them were kept in the stations as reserves. Large details were sent to the car barns and scattered along the streets likely to be the scene of disorder in connection with a tie-up.

DYNAMITE USED.

Attempt to Blow Up a Section of Elevated Road in Brooklyn.

New York, July 19.—Just before 2 a. m. there were two terrible explosions in South Brooklyn at Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

It was found that dynamite or some other high explosive had been placed against the base of pillars of the Fifth avenue elevated road at that point. The dynamite had been put beside pillars on opposite sides of the street and the explosions were almost simultaneous. The force of the explosion was such that windows in near by houses were blown in.

On one side of the avenue at that point is the pumping station of the water works and on the other Greenwood cemetery. Underneath the roadbed is a tunnel leading to the cemetery.

Word was immediately sent from the power house to Brooklyn police headquarters. The reserves were called out and a few minutes later a hundred policemen were on the way to the scene. The scene where the explosion occurred is a dark one.

It is thought from the force of the explosives and the amount of dynamite used that electricity was employed in making the discharge. The concrete at the base of the west side pillar was blown out, but the foundation was not disturbed and the pillar itself was uninjured.

The east side pillar did not fare so well. The concrete was blown away and the pillar itself while not overturned was carried up at the bottom like a sheet of paper. Trains were held up.

At the power house it was said that the west side track was not affected and it was hoped to repair the east side track before daylight.

As soon as news of the explosion was received East New York elevated trains were also discontinued as it was not known whether similar outrages would be attempted elsewhere.

The damage to the Fifth avenue elevated structure in Brooklyn caused by the dynamite explosion was repaired sufficiently to allow a resumption of traffic on that road in the morning. Fewer cars were running on the strike-involved lines of the Brooklyn surface road up to 9 a. m. than previously.

Strikers Arrested.

At an early hour 22 strikers were placed under arrest, suspected of complicity in the South Brooklyn dynamite explosion on the elevated railroad. Acting under orders from Chief of Police Devery, nine detectives proceeded to

the strikers' headquarters at the corner of Rockaway and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, and placed all of the strike leaders there under arrest. The men are still under arrest, but it is expected they will be given a hearing at 9 o'clock before Justice Bristow of Brooklyn. The police now say the men were arrested as suspicious persons, but were not necessarily charged with the dynamiting of the elevated structure. They are striking motormen and conductors, except one, who is a printer. Their names are: Charles A. Gildersleeve, Frederick Ward, Frank Keegan, James Fox, John Gunther, Louis Markowitz, John Keegan, J. N. Duffy, James Keating, Charles Hammond

John Mahoney, E. W. Goodbody, Max Keegan, Robert Seigel, Hugh Higgins, Thomas Cosgrove, John Williams, William Fox, Eugene O'Hara, all motormen and conductors, and John Mackey, a printer.

Four motormen of the Madison avenue underground electric line tried to get into the company's barns at Eighty-eighth street for the purpose of influencing other men to strike. They were arrested. The strike on the Eighth avenue line commenced early. By 9 o'clock the strikers claimed that they had 90 men out and that others were continually joining them. This statement was denied by Superintendent Settle, who said that only two men were absent, one had reported sick. Four hundred policemen were scattered about the immediate vicinity of the stable. They prevented any man not at work from going near the stable.

An attempt was made to get the men on the Madison avenue line to strike, but most of these men were reluctant to quit the cars, unless the strike was to spread to the other lines. On the Second avenue line only 10 runs were made on the night schedule. This is less than one-third of the usual number. The road employs 500 men and during the busiest hours of the day runs from 150 to 200 cars.

A motorman of the Second avenue line was taking a car through One Hundred and Second street about 7 o'clock when he was set upon by a number of strikers. He was saved from serious injury by the arrival of the police. Along Second avenue truckmen showed their sympathy with the strikers by deliberately keeping their trucks in front of cars so that the motormen could not run as fast as they wanted to.

An attempt was made to tear up the tracks of the Second avenue line at Ninety-fourth street, only two blocks from the depot of the road, but the police arrived on the scene before any damage had been done.

Commissioner DeLahanty of the state board of mediation and arbitration, said that the board stood ready to meet and try to adjust the difficulties between the railroad men and their employes as soon as both sides asked for their services.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street railway said: "There is no strike and I defy them to tie up our lines. You can look on the streets and see for yourself that all our cars are running. Every line is in good shape, except the Second avenue line."

STRIKE SPREADS

Portion of the Men on Second Avenue Line Quit.

New York, July 19.—A strike began on the Second avenue line of the Metropolitan Street Railway company. This is on the Manhattan side of the river. About one-half of the men quit work. The strike is not authorized by the leaders.

Some of the more enthusiastic men who attended the Cooper union meeting got together and decided that the only thing to do was to strike. They formed themselves into a committee and went to the Second avenue car stables and asked the men to come out. Every car was stopped as it reached the stables and each man on the car asked to strike.

About half the men responded to the call and pickets were then detailed to go to the men of the other branches of the company's lines and try to get them to quit work.

General Master Workman J. M. Parsons of the Knights of Labor, who presided at the meeting in Cooper union did not want the men to strike and he is said to have told them that he would have nothing to do with them if they struck.

They made disturbances at several places and four men were arrested. It was said that those who were trying to get the men out were discharged employees.

A meeting was held in General Master Workman Parsons' office which lasted for three hours. Parsons pleaded with the men not to strike, but they wanted to go out. He said it would be of no use at such a time, but he could not restrain the men and he is said to have used strong language telling them that he would have nothing to do with them.

UP TO THE PRESIDENT.

General Alger Tenders His Resignation as War Secretary

TIME IT WILL TAKE EFFECT.

Is Not Stated in the Communication to the President But Is Left to the Pleasure of the Chief Executive.

Washington, July 19.—Secretary of War Alger has tendered his resignation to take effect at the pleasure of



the president. He has announced his candidacy for United States senator to succeed Senator McMillan.

Alger at His Desk.

Washington, July 19.—Secretary Alger returned to his desk at the war department. Preceding his appearance there he visited the White House and had an interview with the president. The secretary declined to enter into any discussion as to the Manila "round robin" or to comment upon the results of his conference with Vice President Hobart at Normanhurst.

STATE DEPARTMENT

Informed That San Salvador Is in a State of Siege.

Washington, July 19.—United States Consul Jenkins at San Salvador has reported to the state department by cable that San Salvador is in a state of siege as a result of the revolutionary plotting.

Maccabees Elect Officers.

Port Haron, Mich., July 19.—The fight for office of supreme tent, Knights of the Maccabees, is over. Major Boynton withdrew his candidacy for reelection as supreme record keeper and George J. Siegel, of Buffalo, N. Y., was elected to that office. D. P. Markey was re-elected supreme commander. Major Boynton will hereafter be chairman of the committee on appeals, on the board of trustees, and with title of past commander. This, it is believed, will give "Father Boynton" as much power in the management of affairs of the organization as before.

Rothschild Sentenced.

Houston, Tex., July 19.—M. Rothschild, known throughout the country as a diamond thief, has been convicted in Gonzales county, Texas, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for forgery. His conviction being secured by the Wells-Fargo Express company. A few months ago Rothschild escaped from a deputy marshal and jumped from a passenger train in Indiana. He was handcuffed at the time and was nearly starved to death before being recaptured.

Reached an Agreement.

Chicago, July 19.—The Chicago breweries and their striking workmen have come to a wage agreement and all the breweries re-opened. The brewers have allowed their employes a slight increase in their pay by the hour and a shorter work day although although the request of the men for a 25-cent increase back to the scale of 1893 remains unsatisfied.

Meeting Postponed.

Cincinnati, July 19.—The third annual convention of Priests' Eucharistic league which was to have taken place this summer has been postponed to October 18 and 19 next and will be held at Philadelphia. Very Rev. Henry Brinkmeyer will represent the Cincinnati diocese.

No Battle With Indians.

Omaha, Neb., July 19.—The Bee telegraphed Colonel Clapp, agent at Pine Ridge, inquiring as to the truth or falsity of the reported battle between cowboys and Indians on the Cheyenne river and received the following: "None whatever as far as known."

Did Not Meet.

Paris, July 19.—The Venezuelan arbitration commission did not meet as intended, but will meet on Friday.

WOMAN EXECUTED.

Mary Ann Ansell Hanged For Poisoning Her Insane Sister.

London, July 19.—Despite strenuous effort to secure a reprieve including an appeal to the queen, Mary Ann Ansell, who was convicted of murdering her sister, an inmate of an insane asylum, by sending her poisoned cake, was hanged at St. Albans. The crime for which Mrs. Ansell was executed was committed for the purpose of securing the payment of life insurance money, the murderess having obtained a policy upon the life of her sister, giving false description.

New Incorporations.

Columbus, O., July 19.—The National Extract company, Zanesville, capital stock \$10,000; the Continental Iron company, Niles, capital stock \$200,000; the McArthur Building and Loan company, McArthur, increase of capital stock from \$400,000 to \$500,000; the Stevens & Stevens company, Urbana, capital stock \$8000; the Union Grange No. 1,450 Patrons of Husbandry, Goshen township, Tuscarawas county; the Arena Social and Athletic club, Cincinnati; the Gentlemen's Driving Park company, Cincinnati, capital stock \$1,000; the Ashtabula Normal college, Ashtabula, capital stock \$50,000.

Indian Basket Collection.

Washington, July 19.—The national museum, through the bureau of ethnology, has just received from California the entire Hudson collection of Indian basket work. This is the finest collection in existence. The museum collection now is not only the finest in the world, but one which never can be duplicated as basket making is already a dying art among the Indians. The Hudson collection numbers about 2,500 pieces at least half of which would be worth from \$100 to \$250 each.

To Secure Release of Spaniards.

Manilla, July 19.—The Spanish commission charged with negotiating for the release of Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos expect to return to Tarlac soon with full authority to secure the release of the prisoners. The commissioners, to be able to make arrangements under which the money to be paid for the ransom of Spanish captives will be deposited in the bank to be drawn by the Filipinos at a future date so that the money cannot be used to carry on the war against the United States.

Melon Thieves Shot.

Little Rock, July 19.—Arkansas melon growers have adopted heroic measures to protect their fields from thieves. Near Camden George Body, a negro farmer, shot and killed a white man named John Gee and fatally wounded another by the name of Merritt. On a farm near Alma Andrew Daugherty opened fire on the thieves killing Tom Harrell and seriously wounding Jim Cody. The thieves returned the fire dangerously wounding Daugherty.

Terrible Weapon of War.

Washington, July 19.—The navy department has received the first half of an order for 100 new machine guns of a new type, the most powerful in the possession of any government. They are one-pounders, carrying an explosive shell, and can fire 250 shots a minute. They are cooled by a water-jacket, and it is said they can put 50 shots into the head of a vessel at a half mile in a quarter of a minute.

No Instructions Sent.

Washington, July 19.—It was said by a prominent official of the war department that no word had been sent to General Otis in regard to the card of the newspaper men at Manilla, setting forth their objections to the rigid censorship in vogue there. He said that in his opinion General Otis would be left entirely free to deal with the matter as he thought best.

Glass Blowers Elect.

Atlantic City, July 19.—The sessions of the Glass Blowers' Association of America ended with the election of officers for the ensuing year. It was decided to hold next year's meeting in Detroit. The officers elected were: President, E. A. Hayes, Newark, O.; secretary, William Launer, Millville; treasurer, Conrad Auth, Pittsburg.

Visits Howard Gould.

Molde, Norway, July 19.—Emperor William of Germany spent an hour with Mr. Howard Gould on board the latter's yacht Niagara. On leaving Molde on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, the emperor waved his cap in adieu to Mr. Gould and the stars and stripes were hoisted at the Hohenzollern's foremast.

Decision In Air-Brake Suit.

New York, July 19.—The long-expected opinion in the suit of the Westinghouse Air-brake company against the New York Air-brake company for alleged infringement of patents was handed down by the United States circuit court of appeals. It decided in favor of the New York Air-brake company.

TO DESIGNATE ISSUES.

Upon Which the National Campaign Will Be Waged Next Year.

OPPONENTS OF MR. GOEBEL.

Call a Meeting to Protest Against the Louisville Convention Ticket and Take Steps to Name Other State Candidates.

Chicago, July 19.—Democrats of national importance began to arrive in Chicago and at noon there was quite a colony of distinguished members and advisers of the national committee ready to take part in the meeting of that body at the Sherman house.

George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, who is regarded as the eastern candidate for second place on the ticket with Bryan, John W. Tomlinson, of Alabama, True Morris, of New Hampshire, Judge James P. Tarvin, of Kentucky, a crowd of McLean men from Ohio and several more were on the ground.

Ex-Governor William J. Stone, of Missouri, who will act as chairman of the committee in the absence of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, and several of his associates, arrived.

The opinion was generally expressed by the early arrivals that definite action on the issues to be fought for in the next year's campaign would be decided upon at the meeting.

The announcement of Mayor Harrison and National Committeeman Gahan that they would ignore the Auditorium affair, created no end of talk, and W. J. Bryan's decision in the matter was anxiously awaited. Mr. Bryan was expected to arrive soon and both sides to the controversy professed certainty as to his decision. It was reported that Mr. Bryan had already accepted an invitation to address the Auditorium gathering and the faction supporting that meeting declared that it would now be impossible for him to refuse.

ANOTHER CONVENTION

Called by the Opponents of Mr. Goebel in Kentucky.

Bowling Green, Ky., July 19.—The anti-Goebel people in this city and county have issued a call for a meeting to be held here Monday to protest against Goebel and the Louisville convention ticket. The call is signed by 569 persons, comprising about one-fourth the Democratic party of the county. The call reads:

"Whereas, the convention, called by the regularly constituted authorities of the Democratic party, was perverted from its true purpose by the arbitrary unseating of delegates, by fraud and corrupt bargains and by unjust and unprecedented acts of Chairman Redwine, and whereas, in the opinion of the Democrats of Kentucky, there has been no ticket nominated entitled to their support, now we, the undersigned Democrats of Warren county, hereby call a mass meeting to be held on Monday, July 24, 1899, at 1 o'clock p. m. at the court house in Bowling Green to take steps for the nomination of a true Democratic ticket and that effect shall be given to the time-honored principle of Democracy that the will of the majority of the people shall rule and that they shall not be compelled to submit to the arbitrary acts of accidental chairmen of committees or conventions.

There will be present at this meeting representative Democrats from every section of the state, among them Hons. T. J. O'Neil, W. C. Owens, A. S. Berry, W. H. Smith, C. W. Metcalfe, Henry George, Eli Brown, J. C. Flournerney, Thomas F. Hargis, W. B. Smith, H. B. Kinsolving, Emmett Orr, J. D. Merquit, L. D. Tanner and Hal Corbett. There will also be delegations from the Bandana and J. C. S. Blackburn clubs of Louisville. All Democrats who are opposed to machine politics, boss rule and to Hannaizing and Goebelizeing the great Democratic party of Kentucky are earnestly requested to be at this meeting."

Daly's Theater to Be Sold.

New York, July 19.—The executors of the estate of Augustin Daly have decided to sell Daly's theater in this city with the stage, furniture, scenery, theatrical contracts, in fact, all theatrical property of the estate. The price named is \$150,000. It is reported that Charles Frohman will be the purchaser. Ada Rehan will receive 20 per cent. of the proceeds of the sale.

Rome, July 19.—There was an eruption of Mount Etna. After loud subterranean noises the crater vomited forth dense columns of smoke which were followed by enormous masses of sand. A strong earthquake shock occurred and was followed during the ensuing 15 minutes by a number of other severe shocks.